NEW-YORK. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873

## Vol. XXXII .... No. 9,939.

WASHINGTON.

INCREASING GOVERNMENT SALARIES AN EXTRAORDINARY PROVISION IN GEN. BUT-LER'S BILL-PAYING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FOR WHAT THEY NEVER HAD.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Gen. Butler's salary bill, in effeet, offers members of Congress a bribe of \$6,000 each to vote for it. The increased compensation of the Presicent. Cabinet Ministers and Judges of the Supre Court is to begin on the 4th of next March, but the \$3,000 a year added to the salaries of Congressmen is made to run back to the beginning of the present Congress, two years ago. The object of this extraordinary provision is to secure the votes of the outgoing members. The mover of the bill makes no concealment of There are nearly a hundred members who go out of office at the expiration of the present Congress. Why should they vote to raise the pay of their successers and of their more lucky colleagues ! How easy for them to get some cheap reputation for virtuous econ omy by making a vehement opposition to the bill, if they are not let in for some share of the plunder. With what a show of indignation they would denounce a measure that put no money into their own pockets. The shrewd members of the Judiciary Committee understood this very well. They knew that their bill would not live an hour in the House unless the increased pay was given to members of the present Congress. With this provision they count on securing every one of the bers who go back to private life on the 4th of March. Bix thousand dollars apiece in greenbacks is no small

temptation to these gentlemen. who are looking sorrow fully forward to the near approach of the day when they are to be cut off from their hold on the public treasury. With the solid vote of these outgoing members the b ean be passed without the support of the more timid of the reflected, who want to vote for it, but are afraid of the anger of rural constituencies, in whose eyes the present salary of a Congressman is a munificent sum. The increased pay of the President, Vice-President, Judges, and members of the Cabinet aggregates but a comparatively small sum, but the proposed addition of \$3,000 a year to the salaries of Senators and Representatives will increase the annual expense of the Govern ment \$972,000.

The Committee think that \$200,600; may be deducted from this as a saving to be effected by substituting for the existing mileage allowance the payment of actual traveling expenses, and by abelishing the stationery and newspaper perquisites. That is probably an overestimate. The principal excuse for the increased pay is the abolition of the franking privilege. Members are making extravagant estimates of the amount of postage they will have to pay on their public documents and correspondence, but the most liberal calculations, suppesing that just as many documents will be printed as heretofere, do not bring the postage up to \$1,000 a year. The average mileage is less than \$500, and the stationery and newspaper allow ances amount to about \$150 a year. To compensate for an increased expense of about \$1,500 a year, it is proposed therefore to add \$5,000 to the salary. The prop tion to make the increase go back two years is utterly indefensible. The members have had the free use of the mails all that time, and have drawn their mileage and perquisites. To take nearly two millions from the Treasury and divide it among them on account of privileges and perquisites to cease hereafter, would be nothing less

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS PRESENTED - THE HUBBELL CLAIM, AND OTHERS OF INTEREST.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The House spent the whole of Saturday's session in passing private bills, and agreed to hold a special session next Tuesday evening for the same purpose. There has not been a time in the past four or live years when this kind of legislation has slipped through as easily as at present. Anything reported by the Claims Committee is pretty sure to pass without a word of explanation. The capacity of that Committee is insufficient to meet the demands of elamorous claimants, and half a dozen other committees particularly those of the Judiciary, Military, and Naval Affairs, and Ways and Means, have had a large share of their time this session occupied by them. The Court of Claims was established for the express purpose of reliev ing Congress from this pressure of applicants for special gistation, but the number of private claims filed in the Heuse has steadily increased ever since that tribunal willing to submit their demands to judicial scrutiny,

isposed of vesterday was the Hubbel Pase ctam. Mr. Hubbell patented a fuse for exploding shells, and the Government used it during the war. Congress sent him to the Court of Claims for his pay, with directions to the Court not to allow him more than \$100.000. The Court gave him \$66,656. He wanted more, and came back to Congress. The Naval Committee re ported that he ought to have enough to make his compensation \$200,000 in all. The House amended their bil cutting down the amount to \$33,335, and passed if. In the course of the debate Mr. Coghian said that Hubbell's fuses did more to put down the rebellion than the bravery of our army and navy. This will be news to that they conquered the Rebels. They will now learn that it was Hubbell's fuses that did the business.

Among a multitude of other claims passed were four bills for extra compensation to builders of iron-clads and Claims, and a number of bills to pay demands for subsistence of froops, rent and damage of buildings during the war, and other old war claims which have been re bill appropriating near \$1,000,000 to pay the awards of the Southern Claims Commission was passed, and also a singular bill providing for the division of \$203,334 cap tared by Gen. Butler at New-Orleans, pro rata among loyal Northern creditors, whose debts were confiscated by the Confederate Government, the amount of the debts to be ascertained by a Commissioner appointed by the

THE CALDWELL CASE.

THE REPORT TO BE MADE TO-DAY-OPPOSITION

TO HIS EXPULSION PROBABLE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.- The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will probably report on the Caldwell case on Tuesday, and the present indications are that the verdict will be unanimous against him. Judge Crosier, Mr. Caldwell's counsel, furnished the individual members of the Committee with copies of his argument last night, and the Committee meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow to conclude the case. It is un derstood that the report is already written, though it may be medified in some particulars after considering Mr. Crosier's argument. A resolution to expel Mr. Caldwell from the Senate, should one be reported, will prebably meet with some opposition from the Demo eratic side of the chamber, unless the report should also show that enough votes were purchased to change the result in the election. This opposition not arise from any sympathy with Mr. Caldwell or doubt of his guilt, but from a belieffthat, while the Senate is the judge of the qualifications of its own members and may expel a Senator for moral delinquencies of any kind, the character of a Senator is more a matter of concern to the State which sends him than to the Senate itself, so long as he is not guilty of any misdemeanor in his capacity as a Senator. Some States, they say, apparently prefer to be represented by men of low moral tone, and if they deliberately send to Washington men of bad character, it is not for the Senate to set up a standard of morals and decree that nobody shall hold his sent unless his character comes up to it. In the case of Mr. Caldwell, they so far as to affect the result of the election, then he was not chosen and has notright to a seat in the Senate; but if the testimony does not show this fact, but only that some members of the Legislature were bribed, and that large sums of money were paid to other per-sons, these are facts that are known to the Kansas Legislature, and it is rather a question for that body to decide whether Mr. Caldwell is a fit person to represent them than for the Senate. The same reasoning is applied to the case of the Senators implicated in the Credit Mobilier testimony. If the Senate undertakes to expel men for immoral acts, no one can tell where it may stop

or how soon this might be made an excuse for getting

rid of troublesome political opponents. It is not known

how many of the Democrate hold these opinions. or

whether they are shared by any of the Republicans; but it is known that they will be advanced if the Caldwell case comes up in the Senate for discussion.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

A PARTIAL REPORT DECIDED UPON-NEITHER ELECTORAL VOTE LEGAL-NO VOTE TO BE CAST IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE - THE FINAL REPORT TO BE GIVEN WITHIN A

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Washington, Feb. 9 .- The Senate Commitce on Privileges and Elections has divided the Louisina case into three parts, namely : Which electors were legally chosen; which of the two Senators elect now ere, if either, is entitled to the Senate; and is there a republican form of government in Louisiana ! On the first of these questions the Committee will make a unanimous report, to-morrow, setting forth the as they have been brought in the inquiry. These facts are that the Lynch Returning Board, which gave certificates to the Grant and Wilson electors, never had any of the legal returns from the parishes on which to base their onclusions, and its proceedings were therefore void. The Warmoth Board, on the other hand, was illegal in its constitution, though it had the regular returns from the parishes. Neither set of electors can, therefore, be said to be legally returned If the Committee recom need any action it will probably be similar to that taken four years ago in regard to the case of Georgia. On that occasion the following preamble and resolution were

Whereas, The question whether the State of Georgia has become and is entitled to representation in the two houses of Congress is now pending and undetermined;

md

Whereas, By the joint resolution of Congress, passed
Inly 20, 1868, entitled "A resolution excluding from the
Electoral College votes of States lately in rebellous
which shall not have been reorganized," it was provided
that no electoral votes from any of the States lately in
rebellion should be received or counted for President or
vice-President of the United States until, among other
thires, such State should have become antitled to your on in Congress pursuant to acts of Congress in

Resolved. By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that on the assembling of the two houses on the second Wednesday of February, 1889, for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, as provided by law, and the joint rules of the counting or omitting to count the electoral votes of any which may be prescuted, as of the State of Georgia, shall not essentially change the result in that case. They shall be reported by the President of the Senate in the following manner: Were the votes presented, as of the State of Georgia, to be counted, the result would be, for—President of the United States,—votes; but in counted for—, President of the United States, and in the same manner for Vice-President.

Additional festiment will be faken on the other Resolved. By the Senate, the House of Representatives

Additional testimony will be taken on the other cranches of the inquiry, and no report will be made for a week; but that of to-morrow will foreshadow the character of that which is to follow. In the Senatorial ontest, the Committee will probably find that neither ody now claiming to be the Legislature is legally constituted, and therefore that neither Ray nor McMillan is entitled to the seat. The Committee find, however, that Legislature was legally chosen, but that its members are divided between the two irregular bodies. Hew to get the lawful Legislature to gether is a troublesome matter. The question as to the expediency of a republican form of government in the State will be more difficult for the Committee to decide than either of the others. If it should be found that no Governor has been chosen according t the Constitution and laws of the State, then the people would have to go back to the beginning, and, as the Constitution provides that the Governor shall hold office until his successor is chosen, Mr. Warmoth would return to the Executive chair, the articles impeachment against him, on account of which he was deposed, having been dismissed by the Senate. He might then call tegether the Legislature which was legally chosen, and that body could, if so disposed, clear up the remainder of the mud-dle. An important question has already arisen as to what the Administration will do in case Congress de-clares the Kellogz Legislature to be illegally constituted. If the President should continue to sustain it, a serious conflict between the Executive and Legislative branches would arise; if he withdrew the military protection the people would disperse the body at once.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. RUMORED CHANGES IN THE FOREIGN MISSIONS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1873. It seems to be a well settled conclusion among those nost intimate with the President, and most familiar with the diplomatic policy, if such there be, of the Administration, that after the fourth of March the President will make an almost complete change in the list of Foreign Ministers. Mr. Bancroft at Berlin, and Mr. Jay at Vienna, are, it is said, to be the first ones recalled. Mr. enck, it is believed, will retire at his own suggestion. A republics, it being the intention to send abler men to those stations, who will be expected to be more success ful in turning the rich trade of those republies to our shores than those heretofore representing the United as the ablest in diplomacy in the foreign service, will be recalled preliminary to a more vigorous course toward

METHOD OF COUNTING THE ELCTORAL VOTE. Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate has, in accordance with a resolution of that body, pre-pared a statement showing the action of the Senate and House of Representatives relative to examining and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President from 1789 to 1869. The statement is of interest, especially to members of Congress, as the counting of electoral votes will take place on Wednesday next. In the earlier history of the country the proceeding took place in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives, the President of the Senand one Representative sitting at the clerk's table, made a list of the votes as they were declared; afterward that daity was performed in the hall of the House of Representatives in the presence of both bodies in joint meeting. One teller is required to be appointed on the part of the Senate and ten on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom are handed as they are opened by the President of the Senate the certificates of electoral votes. The teller then reads them aloud and makes a list of the votes as they appear from the certificates. The votes having been counted, the results of the same are delivered to the President of the Senate, who announces the state of the vote and the names of the persons elected. This announcement is deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President, and together with the list of votes is entered on the journals of the two houses. A joint rule requires that scats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, a chair immediately only his left; for the Speaker, a chair immediately only his left; for the Senators, in the body of the hall on the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not occupied by the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's deek; for the other officers of the two houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon either side of the Speaker's platform. A joint committee will be appointed to wait on Ulysses 8. Grant and Henry Wilson to inform them of their election. At the former joint meeting, on Feb. 10, 1890, objection was made by a member of the House to the counting of the votes of the State of Louisiana, whereupon the Senate returned to their chamber for the purpose of considering the same, and, after discussion, adopted a resolution that hey be counted. The House passed a similar resolution, and the Senate, having returned to the hall, the votes were according ate opening and counting the votes, and one Senator

A SECOND BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Dawes made a third unsuccessful attempt, on 8atarday, to get the House to consider the Boston Relief bill. This is not the bill based on the acts passed for the relief of Portland and Chicago, which permitted the free importation of building materials. Such a one was passed for Boston early this session, but meets with so nuch opposition in the Senate that its friends are dis posed to abandon it. Mr. Dawes's new bill provides for refunding customs duties paid on goods consumed in the fire, the refunding to be made in certificates receivable at the Custom-house for duties on future importations. The only precedent for such legislation is found in an act in identical terms lation is found in an act in identical terms passed after the great fire in New-York. Two objections are urged against the bill. One is that it is not just to return to Boston merchants the duties paid on these goods, solely because they were burned in a great fire, while other merchants who suffer losses just as serious to them in smaller fires get no such benefit. The other objection is that it would be impossible to prevent great frauds. A merchant would only have to swear that he had a certain quantity of imported goods burned, and to show from the Custom-house returns that he had at one time or another imported that quantity, to get the duties.

ties repaid. He might have sold three-fourths of them before the fire and shipped them out of the city, and it would make no difference if he made out that they were burned. Experience has shown that it is very hazardous to take the oath of interested persons as conclusive evidence to sustain claims against the Government.

A REMARKABLE CLAIM. One of the most remarkable claims ever presented to Congress was recently passed by the Senate, and is now before the House. It is for \$908 00, being the value of a negro boy 15 or 16 years of age, who was protected and cared for by Gen. Utley while Colonel of the 22d Reginent Wisconsin Volunteers. The papers in the case show that while Gen. Utley was at Lexington, Ky., with his regiment a small half-starved negro boy, with nothing on but ragged partaloons and shirt, came to his quarters in a severe snow-storm. The boy was in a perishing condition, and represented that he had been in the woods for a long time, subsisting on snow-storm drove him in. This was in the Fall of 1862. Gen. Utley ordered the boy to be taken care of, and thought no more about it, until one William Robertson called on him and claimed the boy as his property, and sought to take him away. Gen. Utley called the claimant's attention to the additional article of war of March 13, 1862, and said he must be governed by that. If the boy would go back without force being resorted to, the officer would have no objections; but the boy prayed for protection, saying that he had been hired out to a cruel master as being 19 years of age, and the hirer had beaten him and otherwise cruelly treated him, and he had sought protection of his owner, Robertson, in vain, until, finally, he ran away and came to the camp of Gen. Utley as already stated. The General refused to give up the boy, and Robertson left without him. A few days subsequently suit was brought against the officer for the value of the boy. Soon afterward Gen. Utley was taken prisoner by the Confederates, at Spring Hill, Tenn., and heard no more about the boy until 1868, when suit was brought in the Circuit Court of Wisconsin, and a judgment rendered the year before for \$68.06, and costs, amounting to \$2,640. Ex-Attorney-General Speed defended the suit, but the officer was forced to pay the money. The Senate bill is for the purpose of resnow-storm drove him in. This was in the Fall of 1862. fended the suit, but the officer was forced to pay the money. The Senate bill is for the purpose of re-imbursing Gen. Utley, and will undoubtedly pass the House. The suit could not have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, because the limit in that Court is \$2,000.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held a long meeting esterday, to consider the Frelinghuysen Mormon bill. The Hon. Thomas Fitch and Delegate-elect Cannon asked permission to reply to the memorial sent here by the Salt Lake Bar, and to urge objections to the bill. They were allowed to file a printed argument, but not to personally appear. Mr. Fitch's reply to the memorial

was summed up as follows:

It is submitted that the specifications of the memorialists fail to eustain their charges. They allege that the legislation of Utah has been intimical and subversive of the Federal authority. The laws they cite in support of this allegation either never existed or are repealed. They assert that the Utah Legislature has neglected to establish a wholesome general system of laws. The Civil Practice act of 1870 is, a standing refutation of this charge. They insist 'that the municipal charters are extraordinary larants of power, and the municipal ordinances oppressive, vexatious and arbitrary. The charters and ordinances prove to be similar to those of all other American municipalities, and the administration of justice and public order proves to be equal, economical and usual. They declare that there are in Utah two hostile jurisdictions. It appears that there is in every case a right of appeal granted to the Federal courts, and no instance of a clashing of jurisdiction. The memorialists have based their demand for Congress legislation with respect to Utah upon the basis of conditions which, if they ever existed, have now passed away. In regard to the bill, Mr. Fitch says that its passage would produce turbulence, confusion, and a business convulsion in Utah. The social condition of Utah, he says, is rapidly being assimilated to that of all American communities. Her peculiarities are destined to speedily disappear. Their disappearance may be delayed, but cannot, in his judgment, be expedited by legislation.

The movement against the Mormons in both houses at this time is believed to be in accordance with the Newman policy, which is supported by many of the Gentiles

in Utah from wholly selfish motives. FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE SUTRO TUNNEL

The Sutro Tunnel bill will be reported to the House on Tuesday. All the members of the Committee on Mines nd Mining, except Mr. Sargent, have signed a report in favor of it, setting forth 61 facts and arguments, duly numbered, to show why the bill ought to pass. Mr. Sargent has submitted a minerity report, denouncing the bill as a scheme for taking money from the Treasury for the benefit of individuals. The the duty of the Government to develop the universal wealth of the country, and thereby enhance the value of all property and relieve the burden of the people, coes on to provide for a loan of \$2,00,000 to the Sutro Tunnet Company, to be paid in installments as the work advances, and to be secured by a mortgage on the tunnel and other property of the Company. Mr. Sutro has lobbled this scheme with great assiduity for the past five or six years, distributing handsome colored lithographs of the proposed work, and pamphlets setting forth its great advantage to the nation, and laboring I ard to convert Congressmen to his views. He has at last been rewarded for his patient and speciation effort by favorable reports from the Mining Committee of both the Senate and the House, but it is very doubtful whether he makes any further progress at after six pompous whereases about mittee of both the Senate and the House, but it is very doubtful whether he makes any further progress at this session. Even in the flush times of subsidies and land grants, Congress never went so far as to go into partnership with a mining company and furnish the capital to here the tunnels and sink the shafts. Mr. Sutro says that Mr. Sargent's minority report willfully misrepresents the facts, and is made in the interest of the Hank of Californis, whose atterney Mr. Sargent is.

Gen. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, says in his annual report: The new rules for Civil Service went into operation in this bureau in May last. I was not sanguine is to the wisdom of their adoption, but was determined they should have a fair and impartial test in the Patent office. In examinations I have in no way interfered, and have expressed no preferences for candidates. the examining board have conscientiously framed their questions and conducted their examinations with the single view of securing the best men for vacant positions, and the result has greatly transcended my expectations. It has stimulated to study and efficiency former employés, and has brought into office a class of intelligent, vicorous, and enterprising young men, whom it would have been difficult to obtain by any other system. Men having the best qualifications and the most merit will rely least upon outside influence and prossure for positions, and under the old system were generally last to obtain them. The design of Civil Service rules is to secure the best qualified and most meritorious persons for this bureau. The examinations have aimed to test the applicants' special fitness for vacant positions, and the questions have been thoroughly practical. One hundred and ninety-two persons have been examined for promotion, 74 of whom have passed above the minimum standard, and 49 have been promoted. Pifty-two have been examined framed their questions and conducted their examinations oughly practical. One hundred and ninety-two persons have been examined for promotion, 14 of whom have passed above the minimum standard, and 49 have been promoted. Fifty-two have been examined for original appointment, 22 of whom passed above minimum, and 9 have been appointed. The operation of the Civil Service rules has certainly very greatly improved the efficiency of the working force in the Patent Office. The Civil Service is clogged and impeded, however, by obstacles not provided against in the new rules. If 10 men are appointed to positions, to-day, nine of whom prove to be well qualified, active, intelligent and efficient, and one barely above minimum in these requisites, four years hence will find that nine have developed into men of too much spirit and enterprise to remain in clerical positions, and have entered business pursuits in private life, while the tenth will probably be plodding, along in the office of less value, probably, than when first appointed, yet willing to stay without advancement as long as the appointing power under the pressure of outside influences can be induced to retain him. By this process a comparatively worthless sediment accumulates in the bureaus, impeding and depressing character, and increasing the expense of the Civil Service. If the Civil Service Commission can invent a broom that will effectually sweep out this sediment I shall deem it wortby of patent.

REFUSAL TO GRANT THE PETITION OF NEW-YORK

The Senate Finance Committee has reported adversely on the petition of New-York merchants, asking the enact ment of a law to facilitate the discharge of cargoes of West India green fruit, on the grounds set forth in a letter from Secretary Boutwell, of which the following

is an extract:

I have to state that the subject matter of this petition has been before presented to the department, and the views of the importers were sympathized with to some extent by me. It is of course necessary, considering the perishable nature of this fruit, that is be unhaden at the earliest hour practicable after it arrives; but, from a conversation recently had between the officers of this department and the officers of the customs at New-York, it was ascertained that the principal objection to granting these permits is that application therefor is generally made in advance of the arrival of the invoice or the bill of lading, or the presentation of any evidence to show the quantity or amount on board, or that any fruit is on board the vessel consigned to the applicant, and that if a permit is given under such circumstances its necessarily unlimited as to quantity, and is therefore. and that if a permit is given under such circumstances is necessarily unlimited as to quantity, and is therefore prejudicial to the revenue. I understand that in all cases where the importers can present proper evidence in advance of the arrival of any vessel that they have green fruit on board, and the quantity thereof, that the Collector readily grants these special permits. This would seem to be as far as the privilege should be extended, but if it is further to be extended it should be decreaded, but if it is further to be extended it should be

AMOUNT PAID THE PACIFIC ROAD FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCE.

In response to the House resolution calling for a state ment of the amounts paid to the Union Pacific Railread Company for army transportation, and an estimate of

See Fifth Page.

## THE CREDIT MOBILIER. A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

DOUETS THAT OAKES AMES WILL RETURN— ALARMING HINTS ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF

THAT MEMORANDUM BOOK-A WISE MOVE

BY MR. COLFAX. FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Certain friends of Oakes Ames, when asked about theiprobable date of his return, shrug their shoulders significantly and say : "He is in no hurry to come back and show that memorandum book." A number of members of the House assert their behef that he will not make his appearance before the 4th of March, and these sheptical gentlemen get daily accessions to their ranks. "Why should be come back?" said an intimate friend of Mr. Ames yesterday; " he doesn't mean to show the memorandum book if he can help it, and he was positively ordered by Judge Poland to bring it, so he dare not return without it. He told me before he left that it would never do to show that ibook, i and that there were things in it which ought not to be made [public.' prevalent suspicion is that the book contains evidence of Crédit Mobilier transactions with members of Con gress whose names have not been brought out yet, and that these transactions were not sales of stock, but direct payments of money bribes out of the dividends received by Ames on the shares held by him as trustee, of which he has rendered no account. The Committee old not press him with questions about these shares, it will be remembered. They asked him if any of them belonged to members of Congress, and when he gave a negative answer they dropped the subject at once. Mr Ames has said since, in the presence of several persons, that he intends to give ex-Senator Fowler of Tennessee the dividends on ten shares "as soon as the trouble blows over." He said that Mr Fowler did not take the shares, but that he considered

On Saturday morning the Hon. Robert S. Hale, Mr. Colfax's attorney, appeared before Judge Poland's Committee and insisted that Ames should be compelled to return forthwith and produce the memorandum book A telegram was at once sent to Mr. Ames, and a reply was received in the afternoon that he would reach Washington on Tuesday. Mr. Hale's move was a sa gacious one for the interests of his client. If the book is produced and is found to contain the entry of which Mr Ames professed to produce a copy, Mr. Colfax will be no worse off than he is now; while if the book never comes to light, he will be able to say that Mr. Ames did not dare to produce it, because there were no such entries in

himself under obligations to him. Perhaps he is under

obligations to other men and intends to hand over a part

of the Crédit Mobilier plunder to them when the trouble

blows over, and possibly he has made them payments on

account, which are noted in his memorandum book. It is certain that he has some strong motive for not show-

ing the book. He would not have left it at home, when

he came on after the holidays, bringing with him a few

extracts frem it, if he had not had some motive for con

it as he pretended. There is another witness who is in great demand, and whose friends express doubts of seeing him in Washington before the expiration of the session. This witness i Gen. Grenville M. Dodge of Iowa, late chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and now chief engineer of the Southern Pacific. Gen. [Dodge was sent to Congress in 1866 from the Council Bluffs District of Iowa, and was chiefly occupied during the two years of his term in ooking out for the interests of the Pacific Railroad. He held his office of chief engineer all the time he was in Congress. He seems to have continued to serve the road in Washington in emergencies after he ceased to be a member of Congress. He aided in getting the transportation amendment put upon the Army Appropriation bill in 1871, and, according to testimony taken by the Wilson Committee, received \$24,500 of the fund of \$125,000 expended for "special legal services" at Washington employed in securing that legis ation. The Committee want Gen. Dodge to explain, and directed him, a fortnight ago, to come on at once. He replied from some place in Texas that he was on his way to Washington. The Committee are afraid that he will continue to be on his way until the 4th of March. The Wilson Committee examined no witnesses on Saturday.

The Senate Crédit Mobilier Committee held their first session on Saturday, but did nothing but discuss the scope of their inquiry and arrange for future proceed ings. It is given out that the examination of witnesses will be made in public, if any are called. The proper course for this Committee to pursue is still the subject of discussion. Several Senators in conversation to-day expressed the opinion that the Committee should call the implicated Senators and ask them if they wished to summon any witnesses to explain or controvert anything there is in the testimony, or if they wished to make any further statement. This would probably make the them to report within a few days. The Committee will meetagain on Monday.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Special Committee of the House, of which Judge oland is Chairman, met this morning, and held a secret session of two hours, during which the evidence was hope to lay before the House in a week or ten days. They only await the return of Mr. Ames to close the examination of witnesses, and it was this morning decided to send the Sergeant-at-Arms for him if he is not heard from to-day. Two telegrams have been sent to him, but no reply to either has yet been received. After the reexamination of Mr. Ames, Mr. Colfax will be allowed t offer the testimony which he declares will show where the \$1,200 deposited in the First National Bank came dence in one day, and will then close the investigation,

PARTISAN CHARTER-MAKERS.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER IN EARNEST IN OPPOSING THE NEW RING-THE COMPROMISE WHICH HE INDIGNANNLY REJECTED.

A TRIBUNE reporter questioned Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday, in reference to the rupture be-tween himself and the Custom-house Ring. The Mayor said that he did not consider himself indebted to any ring for his election; he had been the candidate of re form, and had been chosen by the people, whose interests he intended to protect. In working for and with the people, he did not consider that he was liable to the accusation of being a demagogue, for he had nothing to ask in return. He was asked if the rumor was correct that he had been informed by the Custom-house Ring that a charter would be passed giving him full power of appointment if he would name the men of their choice. He answered that he had received no such notification in a formal way but had been told that such would be the case. He had no doubt, if he would desert Controller Green, they would give up everything else. He would not do this however; he believed that reform meant something be youd a name, and that the work of the last two years ought not to be undone by the establishment in power of a Ring as dangerous as that which had been over

turned. Between Tweed and Bliss there was no choice There had fleen a great cry about reform, but the seemed to think that it meant the spoils of office, and this was all they struggled after. Grant, Dix, Havemeyer-all meant spoils to a certain class of politician who seemed to think that they carried the party on their shoulders. They overestimated their own power and underestimated that of the people. They would get President Grant into trouble before his term closed. President Grant into trouble Civil Service Reform was in their platform, and was one of their campaign cries; and now that Gen. Grant was making a practical application of it in the appointment of Benedict to the Surveyorship of the Port, they opposed him. The politicians thought that they had elected Grant, and should therefore control him; on the con-

trary, he had carried them through. The Mayor said that it was very curious that for 2 years past he had been in a fight of some sort all the time. This was very distasteful to him. He didn't like to quarrel; but, when he made up his mind as to wha was fight, he couldn't help sticking to it at any cost. His letter in regard to the charter, he said, had astonished and startled the Ring, but he knew what he was doing when he wrote it. He thought there were other, pro visions in the charter which needed examination; and he was giving them careful study for the purpose of exposing any hidden iniquities there might exposing be. The Ring were troubled about his appoint ment of Croker as one of the city marshals, and had brought all sorts of vague charges against

you fail to do so, I shall look upon him as appointed by you, since you now have a chance to remove him!" They proved nothing against him, but kept crying, "Croker Croker, Croker!" They accused him of," gothg back" or his party, and appointing men who were not its friends. When asked if he had appointed men who were unfit or unworthy, they could only reply: "You don't appoin our friends." Mr. Havemeyer said that the war had probably just begun. As a public-spirited citizen and as a Republican he regretted this, but he was not responsi-

The Mayor was asked if he knew anything of a public neeting, which was said to be under contemplation for the present week, for the purpose of sustaining him in his position. He answered that he had only seen an in eidental allusion to it; he thought it would be promature; it would be better to allow the Ring to show hand more fully before a general attack was opened. He thought that before very long there would be lively times, and the war would be an open one. He would be found in the ranks of the people, contending for reform.

## OBITUARY.

EX-GOV. GEARY.

John White Geary, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died suddenly, on Saturday, while breakfasting with his family, in Harrisburg. He was born Dec 30, 1819, in Westmoreland County, Penn., and after spend ing some years in commercial pursuits, he became i civil engineer and surveyed railroad lines in Kentucky On the outbreak of the Mexican War he promptly responded to the call for volunteers, and organized ompany, which he named the American Highlanders, afterward incorporated in the 2d Pennsylvania Regi ment, of which Geary was made Lieutenant-Colonel. He oined, with this regiment, the array of Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, and served with marked distinction in the advance upon and capture of the Mexican capital. President Polk recognized his services by appointing hin Postmaster of San Francisco and Mail Agent for the Pacific coast. Col. Geary arrived in California in April, 1849, and during the three years which he spent in the young State, he held successively several important judicial and municipal offices, including the Mayoralty of San Francisco. He took an active part in establishing order and promoting the prosperity of th Golden State, displaying considerable executive ability. After spending three years at farming in his native coun ty, he was appointed, in 1856, Governor of the Territory of conflicts. He held this position about six months, when he tendered his resignation to President Buchanan, who had just come into power. Gov. Geary returned to his Pennsylvania farm, and was residing there when the war for the Union began. He promptly tendered his services, and received the commission of Colonel of the 2sth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which he had organized within a month. Hence-forth he was one of the mest active and prominent soldiers of the war. He was in command in several minor engagements in the Shenandouh Valley in the Fall of 1861. In April, 1862, he received the con sion of Brigadier-General, and, with his brigade, the second of the First Division of Gen. Banks's Corps, served in the Cedar Mountain campaign. He was se verely wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and was disabled for active service until December, when he was again in the fleid, and captured Winchester from the Confederates. In 1863 he was promoted to a Major-Gen eralship and placed in command of the Second Division of the Tweifth Army Corps. In this capacity he served in the great battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and in 1864 was ordered to Tennessee to join Gen. Sherman. Assuming command of the Sec ond Division of the Twentieth Corps, he joined in the "march to the sea," participating prominently in several of the principal engagements. Addressing his troops, in 1864, at Savannah, of which he had been ap pointed Military Governor, he enumerated their battle Port Republic, Bolivar, Cedar Mountain, Second Bul Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wau-hatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, New-Hope Church, Pine Hill, Muddy Creek, Nove's Creek, Kolb's Farm, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Savannan. Following the fortunes of Sherman, he served in the Carolina campaigns, and witnessed the surrender of Johnson, his military career terminating only with the close of the In March, 1866, the Republican State Convention of

Pennsylvania nominated him for Governor, and after an nimated contest with Heister Clymer, the Democratic ominee, he was elected by a majority of 17,178. He was reflected three years later by a reduced majority over Asa Packer, and retired from his official duties as recently as the 20th uit., when Gen. Hartranft came into office. Gov. Geary's popularity had waned very much during his second term, although he still numbered many ardent adherents.

The funeral is announced to take place on Thursday morning next from the First Presbyterian Church on Market-square, Harrisburg. On Wednesday, at such ime as the Legislature may designate, the remains wall be in state at the Capitol. The funeral will be under the supervision of the State authorities and under the nediate charge of the Knights Templars.

Gov. Jewell and ex-Gov. W. A. Newell, officers of the Union League of America, have ordered that the League shall be represented at the funeral.

HENRY S. BECKWITH.

Henry S. Beckwith, a prominent citizen of Washington County, in this State, died, recently, in North Granville. He was born about the year 1820, and after being graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1839, he came to this city and became a partner in the legal afirm of Bradley, Mills & Beckwith. After many years of successful practice, he retired from legal bus engaged in farming at North Granville. In 1856 he was engaged in laming at North Granville. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Assembly, wherein he served with credit, ranking as a debater with Judge Hogeboom and Speaker Littlejohn. He was very attentive to his legislative duties, and an inflexible opponent to corrupt schemes. He continued to the last to take a warm interest in public affairs, and supported all measures calculated to advance the interest of the State.

EMPRESS CAROLINE AUGUSTA.

The Empress Caroline Augusta, widow of the Emperor Francis I. of Austria, and grandmother of the reigning Emperor, died, on Saturday, age 81 years. she was a daughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, and was married, Nov. 10, 1816, to Emperor Francis I., who was then for the third time a widower. She was crowned Queen of Hungary, Sept. 25, 1825. The Emperor died in 1835, and she remained ever after a widow.

THE SINKING OF THE TUSCARORA - FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.-A letter received by Cope Brothers concerning the sinking of the ship Tuscarora on the 9th of January, says that during the night the mate and six men jumped overboard and reached one of the Iboats which contained four of the crew who were keeping it clear of the ship. The captain refused to follow them, and with 14 of the crew remained in the mizzen rigging and sunk with the vessel at 11 p. m. The next morning the survivors were picked up by the British steamer Emerald and landed at Gibraitar The Tuscarors had a cargo of 3,650 bales of cotton. The following is a list of the survivors :

Anthony Michaels, first mate; James McConnell, car-penter; George Jackson. cook; David James, John Tobin, Philip Clark, August Anderson, John Eckman, Lewis Brown, and Henry Megrow, seamen.

SENATOR BOGY EXONERATED.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 8.-The Senatorial Bribery committee, at Jefferson City, to-day made a report to the House, in which they exonerated Senator Bogy from any attempt at bribery in the Senatorial election. They members, but that it had no bearing on the case. All the members of the Committee signed the report except Headlee, a Republican, who will make a minority report on Wednesday next. find, however, that Gen. Dorris tried to bribe two

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Washington special to The St. Louis Evening Disputch says that it is generally understood there that Charles W. Ford, the present Internal Revenue Collector of the St. Louis District, and as old personal friend of President Grant, will succeed Delano as Secretary of the Interior.

Senator Wilson has written his letter of resignation, to take effect March 3, and it will be sub-mitted to the Massachusetts Legislature to-day. The election of his successor will take place Feb. 18.

A bill passed the Georgia House appropri ating \$375,000, with interest on the same, to pay Russell Sage money loaned by him to the State of Georgia, for him. Re had said to them, only the other day:
"Gentlemen, make your charges specific, and prove them, and he shall not remain in office three hours; if that the Senate will concur in the action of the House. FOREIGN NEWS.

THREATENED CRISIS IN FRANCE. DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN PRESIDENT THIERS AND THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-ALARM IN PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873.

The Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly to-day resumed and completed consideration of the Constitutional project. An amendment proposed by Mr. Haussonville, providing that the Council of Ministers shall decide whether the presence of M. Thiers is required in the Assembly during discussions on interpellations, was adopted. A proposal of M. Dufaure, providing for speedy legislation on the subjects of the election for, and composition of, the next Assembly, the composition and powers of the second Chamber, and the organization of the executive during the interval between the dissolution of the present and the meeting of the next Assembly, was rejected. The Committee then adopted the remaining articles, and elected the Duke de Broglie its

It is believed that the action of the Committee will lead to a rupture between President Thiers and the Assembly.

The final action if the Committee of Thirty on the Constitutional project! was wholly unexpected. It causes excitement and uneasiness. Rentes are flat and the boulevards have been crowded all day, despite the stormy weather, with people eagerly discussing the matter. It is hoped, in official quarters, that the breach between the President and the Committee is not irreparable. The Bien Public acknowledges the gravity of the situation. The Journal des Debats thinks the Assembly will not accept all the recommendations of the Committee and will ultimately pronounce in favor of President Thiers.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION IN SPAIN. ACTIVITY OF THE INSURGENTS IN THE NORTH-A GOVERNMENT FORCE DEFEATED-DEFEAT OF A CARLIST BAND.

Paris, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873. Late intelligence from the north of Spain says the Carlist force which was defeated by the Spanish troops at Aya has reformed, and is again ready to take troops at Alsasua, is apprehensive of an attack by the sist, and urgently demands reenforcements to be sent to

Gen. Ollo, who commands 2,000 Carlists, has defeated a Government force near Deva, in the Province of Guipuzcoa, and now threatens to attack the troops under

Gen. Urgara.
Five hundred Carlists, under Saballo, made an attack yesterday, on Viladrate, and were repuised by the gar rison, which numbered only 100 men.

The authorities announce that the insurrection in Sara assa has been completely suppressed.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS TO ENCOURAGE USE-

FUL INVENTIONS. VIENNA, Saturday, Peb. 8, 1873 Count Andrássy has informed Minister Jay that the Government consents to an International Congress, to sit at Vienna pending the exposition, to consider the best mode of encouraging useful inventions

and manufactures. After the close of the exhibition the Congress will, in accordance with the desire of the President, negotiate on the subject.

FOREIGN NOTES. The Turkish Government has sent assistance

to the sufferers by the earthquakes in the Island of M. de Corcelles, the new French Embassador

to the Vatican, presented his credentials to the Pope on A court at Lisieux, in France, has sentenced

The French Government, without stating its easons for doing so, has issued an order directing the dosing of the medical school at Montpelier. A resolution has been introduced in the

Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, urgently demanding the expuision of the Jesuits from Hungary. The Congress of Spain, on Friday, almost

manimously passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry. Only two deputies voted in the negative. M. Lefebvre-Duruflé, a Senator under the

late French Empire, and now one of the directors of the Société Industrielle, has been arrested in Paris for connection with alleged fraudulent financial transaction Another director of the company has fled from the city The Swiss Council of State has stopped the

their pulpits an unauthorized Papal brief establishing a separate bishopric for Geneva. The Conference at Rasie has determined to create a grand Swiss bishopric of dis-sidents from Rome. salaries for three months of all priests who read from A collision, attended with a sad loss of life,

occurred early Saturday morning on the North British between a train from that city for Berwick-upon-Tweed and the Edinburgh and London express. Nine persons were instantly killed and several severely injured, some King Amadeus has signed a decree for the

reorganization of the Spanish artillery service. Several officers who opposed any change have tendered their resignations. In the Spanish Congress, on Saturday, the debate on the reorganization of the entire army ended with the adoption of a bill which makes military service compulsory on all. The northern portion of France has been

visited by a heavy snow-storm. Railway travel is block-aded. Three days' mails were due yesterday from England. The Northern Railway is still blockaded by snow. No trains have gone through since the storm began. There has also been a severe storm at Madrid, which was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow. A law reform exceedingly needed and very

much agitated in England, has at least been carried through in another of the British colonies. The Council a deceased wife's sister—the same law which is alread in force in South Australia. Thus the law in these to colonies is different from the law in the rest of the Ei pire—a state of things which may occasion some emba-rassment hereafter.

A meeting of the West Country Highlanders was held in Glasgow, on Saturday night, over which the Marquis of Lorne presided. In the course of the address which he delivered upon taking the chair, he spoke of which he delivered upon taking the chair, he spoke of the number of Scotchmen who had left their country during the past year, and said he looked upon the emigra-tion movement with regret. He was sorry to see Scotch-men leave the country districts and go even to Ginsgow, but he was deeply grieved when they went to the United States. Scotland was able to support an financiae popu-lation, and laborers were scarce. If, however, people were determined to emistrate, he hoped they would stick to the old flag, and go to one of the British colonies.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF AN EDITOR Boston, Feb. 9 .- Four thieves made a des-

perate attempt, early last evening, to rob the Rev. E. P. Marvin, editor of The Boston Daily News, in Bromfield st. One of the robbers seized him by the collar, and, presenting a pistol at his head, demanded his money or his life, while the other three surrounced him, appar-ently to prevent interruption or escape. Mr. Marvin, however, shouted lustily for assistance and the high-

A RECKLESS MOTHER SHOT. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 9 .- Mrs. William T. Shepardson of Lenox was accidentally shot and fatally wounded yesterday morning by her five-year old boy,

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. .... Isaac H. Brown, a policeman of Providence.

Twelve prisoners broke jail, at Lebanen, Penn. Friday night, and escaped over the wall by making a rope out of the became The sides of an excavation for an ice-house, at Breckenridge-sts. Louisville, caved in on turee a Two were taken out dead and the other was badly in

Saturday. Two were taken out dead and the other was badly hard.

The trial of Alley for the murder of Ellis, at
Boston, will be continued this week. The defense have powered the good
character of the prisoner and accounted for his whereabouts much of the
time during which the sunder is supposed to have been committed.

The brig Mariposa, at Philadelphia, from Milke
Ruves, Jamaica, reports that while iping in St. Jaco, Dec. 6, Frans
Breezes, or McNanity, of Newburpport, Mass. was killed by Autonio
Mavitani, a seaman. The murderer was left in charge of the Spanish
subbrilles.

....J. F. Linton, editor of The Weekly Statesman.
Columbus, Ohio, has been indicated by the Grand Jury for libel against
S. E. Kile, County Auditor, whom he called a confidence thirs, in an eniterial article published a few weeks ago. The plaintiff claims a penalty
of \$500 Sne and an another imprisonment.